AGRICULTURE

How the Value of Farm Productions May Be Largely Increased.

Necessity for Recupreative Culture-Industrial Education-Steam Ploughing-Silk Culture-Flantations of the Cinchons Tree-The Washington Conservatory.

THE CAMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

We published yesterday an abstract of the annual report of Mr. Capron, the Commissioner of Agriculture. As the subject is of the highest interest to the great majority of the people of the United States we give to-day the most important portions of the report in roll, as follows:

give to-day the most important portions of the report in 101, as follows:—

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. I, 1870. SIR.—In submitting the ninth report of the Commissioner of Agriculture I have the gratification of representing as properous and productive in a high degree the foundation interest of the country, the source of supply of the physical wants of all classes, and the missery of energy and virtue for the equally essential recuperation of the less healthy pursants of life from their waste and enervation.

The sca-on has been one calculated to test severely the capabilities of our soils. On the eastern slones of the Alleghanian system excessive rains at a critical period were followed by a longthened frought, and throughout a large area of other sections of the country unususal elevation of temperature has been combined with a diminished precipitation of rain, scriously affecting the vitality of plants weakened by starvation, shallow culture, overgrowing weeds or grasses or imperfect drainage. Local decrease of small grains has resulted from these causes, counterbalanced in part by local compensations from climate or other influences; yet the effect of high temperature has been so conducive to the growth of malze, the most valuable crop in our arable culture, the predominant element not only of the breadstuffs, but of the meat preduction of the country, that the material for food supplies of the typer is greater that usual.

many a lesson of needed improvement in the dramage, comminution and amelioration of imperiect soils.

An examination in detail of the facts of this year's production, in the light of enlightened agricultural experience and of science applied to husbandry, would furnish hims to improvement and alos to progress, which, if adopted generally, would increase the present value of farm production to the extent of \$500,000,000. It would do more—it would tend to the increase of the forthlity of the soil, which now, is nine farms out of ten, is annually decreasing, and it would proportionably advance its intrinsic as well as market value.

It is grathlying to believe, from indubitable evidence, the examples of rational and recuperative culture are relatively increasing, however slowly, and gradually making incoast upon the destructive, irrational modes so generally prevalent. These examples are most numerous in the Middle States; are seen with comparative frequency in the older sections of the West; are found occasionally in New England, and are beginning to be noted in the Southern States; but there is no State in which exhaustive and irrateonal culture is not predominant. While the cost of good land is less than the interest on its intrinsic value, and its yearly income may be enhanced at the expense of the permanent investment, there is intile hope that present necessity or short-sighted greed will fall to work its impoverishment; but with high prices both of land and labor it is more than folly to expect remunerative profits from unsystematic and unscientific culture.

The grower of tobacco, turning out his old fields to sedge and "poverty grass," with the full conviction that his crop is inevitably destructive to fermith as heavy yields may not be inconsistent with annual improvement,

that heavy yields may not be inconsistent with annual improvement.
The wheat grower of Genesee, despondent over the waring productions of his fair fields, can turn to the example of a pregressive neighbor and witness the old munificence returning through the avenue of systematic rotation.

In illinois the specialist in wheat, taught wisdom by many lessons of experience and observation, is rapidly learning that prairie soils may be enriched by alternations of grass and roots with cora and wheat, all except the wheat being converted into meat, milk, butter circle, det, upon the farm.

The organization of industrial colleges, under the land grant of Congress of 1962, chronicled in recent annual reports of this department, has progressed during the past year. The Ohlo College has been located in the vicinity of Columbus, with a fund of nearly hair a million of dollars from proceeds of lands, and a donation of \$30,000 from Frankin county. The Missouri Institution has also been organized in Boone county, with local denations exceeding \$200,000, and \$30,000 agres of land located under the Congressional grant. Colleges had previously been organized, or departments of agriculture added to existing institutions, in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massacansetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, West Virginia, Kenincky, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnessta, lowa, Kansas and California. Nebraska is now perfecting an organization, and other States may nave taken steps in that direction, of which no official or other information has been received.

The land scrip has been issued to most of the Southern States, and a portion of it has been sold, out I have neard of no action toward organization of colleges, and fear that the scrip has, in some instances, been fruitered away by sales at nominal prices, as has been the case in many of the Northern and Eastern States. It is to be regretted that restrictions against sales at lower than government rates had not been imposed upon the trusices of these institutions. Perhaps it would have been better still to have required the actual location of these lands, which would inevitably have resulted, under judicious management, in an ultimately larger income from remals or subsequent sales. The more Western States all pursued this course, with a fair prospect of realizing five dollars per acre instead of fifty to seventy-five cents.

I am confident that these lastitutions are destined to become a vital power in the hand, which colleges weighted with a "curriculum" of studies of classical ages can never exert; but it will be many years

pear.
I would respectfully suggest the importance of an

ston to paysear and pactures will begin to appear.

I would respectfully suggest the importance of an authorization by Cengress of a commission, under the direction of this department, to examine minnely the plan of organization, the construction of buildings, management of grounds, and general workings of the industrial colleges organized under the Congressional land grant, with instructions to report to the next Congress for the information of the country and the benefit of institutions of similar character yet to be organized.

The inventive mind of the country is strongly stimulated with the neps of educing a distinctively American machine, better adapted to the peculiar necessities of our agriculture than the most successful foreign apparatus. The annual for 1850 contained descriptions and ilinstrations of several patents of that year, and the volume for 1870 will show that these chorts have been continued during the present year. It is to be regretted that so many still adhere to the impracticable idea of locomotive traction. The reports of the actual work of the five stream ploughs, now in operation in this country, are extremely favorable to the idea of utilinate success in the solution of the problem of steam in ploughing as an adjunct of our agriculture.

Silk culture in California has been attended with great success up to the present time, slik culturists claiming that the climate of that State is peculiarly adapted to the rearing of silk worms, on account of the dryness and equality of the temperature, and the rare occurrence of severe thunder storms. In Unin experiments have been made, with success, in feeding the worms upon the leaves of the osage orange instead of the malberry. The Japanese silk worm, Samez cynthia, on the alianthus, is now perfectly acclimated, and other places, but as yet I have heard nothing of the use of its coccous in manufactore. Two others, in the open air in Brooklyn, Philadelphia, and other places, but as yet I have heard nothing of the use of its coccoons in manufactor

by propagation of cultivation in these South American astions. The tree is of rapid growth in favorable localities, and after six years may become an article of commerce. The commencement of cultivation ought not to be left to private enterprise, but should be unitiated and supported in its early infancy by the establishment of one or more national planiations at points selected on account of their favorable climatic influences. The time is now opportune for cammencing such a work, since a supply of young trees is easily obtainable from a source whence no read difficulty arising from transport and transplantation would occur.

The propagation of the Cinchona has been commoned in the experimental division of this Department, with highly successful results; and several hundred specimens now on hand will be increased to thousands whenever facilities are afforded for testing the feasibility of successful growth in the open air.

ment, with highly successiul results; and several hundred specimens now on hand will be increased to thousands whenever facilities are anorded for testing the leastbility of successful growth in the open sit.

I carnestly hope that an appropriation with the open sit.

I carnestly hope that an appropriation with be granted for this purpose.

THE CONSERVATORY AT WASHIMTON.

Under system of rigid economy the objects for which appropriations were made at the last session of Congress—viz., the erection of glass structures to be used in the propagation of economic plants, the improvement of the department grounds and the extension of the arborseum have been attained, and the conservatory building, for which an appropriation of £25,000 was made, includes a grapery not contemplated in the original plan, and the entire structure is perhaps unsurpassed in this country for utility and ornamental effect, and only excelled in Europe in one or two instances. The building was confinenced about the 1st on August and is now mearly limished, a large portion being already occupied. The unian building is 122 feet in length, with an average width of twenty-eight feet. The centre compartment (sixty by thirty feet) will be finished for the accommodation of the tall-growing tropical fruits, nots and palm trees. The two end building (thirty feet square) will be mainly devoted to the erange lamily and similar fruits, that require slight protection during the winter. The connecting wings will be used for the general collection of specialities. The grapery, directly in the centre and in the rear of the main building, a structure 150 feet in length, and twenty-six feet in which, has been erected for cultivating and training the best and most select varieties of foreign grapes. The adaptability of the climate and soil of the Pacific coast, to this fruit is now larly established, and the best varieties are objects of special inquiry.

The important object for which this is designed should not be overlooked or misunderstood. It is not intende

on and many species have not yet been introduced. Of the fibrous plants in the collection of the department, and cost on growers are learning that with a memopoly of their stuple, a chimate unsurpassed for perfecting it, and some of the richest lands of the world for its cultivation, their section has grown poorer with its contained culture, and can nowhere show a valiey so replete with all the cleaning of the with grass and flecked with cattle. Profitable as cotton may be, and rich as the best Southern soils surely are, its culture as a special crop, apart from suitable alternating growths, will ultimately r suit in poverty and barrenness.

The enlightened agricultural economist, in deprecating exclusive special culture, whether of colten, wheat or other crops, objects to the irrational mode of cultivation, and not to the amount of production—inveging not against a surplus, but opposes a practice repreheasible and rainous, which tends directly and speediff to defeat the object of culture and belittle the rewards of labor.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

The organization of industrial colleges, under the land grant of Congress of 1 Hoz, chronicled in recent annual reports of this department, has progressed during the past year. The Oilo College has been during the past year. The Oilo College has been during the past year. The Oilo College has been during the past year. The Oilo College has been during the past year. The Oilo College has been during the past year. The Oilo College has been during the past year. The Oilo College has been during the past year. The Oilo College has been during the past year. The Oilo College has been during the past year. The Oilo College has been during the past year. The Oilo College has been during the past year. The Oilo College has been during the past year. The Oilo College has been during the past year. The Oilo College has been during the past year. The Oilo College has been during the past year. The Oilo College has been during the past year. The Oilo College has been during the p

plants, and the entarged culture of crops yielding now only partial supply of the home demand, such as sugar cane, rice, grapes and semi-tropical fruits, and possibly tea to the extent of a family supply in smitable latitudes, may increase the annual value of rward productions to the extent of \$200,000,000, thus accomplishing a revenue reform which would save to the country that magnificent sum in addition to the amount of import duties which would be collected upon such an importation.

Though such success should not be attained, there can be he doubt whatever that many new plants may be successfully acclimated, any one of which may exceed in value the total amount of all appropriations nitherto made to this Department.

DISTRIBUTION OF SEROS.

The number of packages issued during eleven months of the year number 355,391, of which 133,043 were sent to members of Congress, 71,665 to agricultural societies, 71,460 to the cerps of statistical correspondents, 7,560 to meteorological observers. The distribution inclines seeds of cereals, grasses, hemp, jute, ramie, opium poppy, sugar beet, tobacco, sorghum, forest and shade trees, and of many of the rarer species of plants oleaginous, edible, medicinal and abrous. The most abundant and convincing evidence of the great economic value of this distribution can be obtained from the archives of the Department, or gained from the sub-report in recent annual volumes.

PINANCIAL.

The total amount expended by this Department

annual volumes.

The total amount expended by this Department since November 30, 1889, the date of my last report, is \$169,175 24, under the following appropriations,

Compensation of Commissioner, clerks and employes.

Collecting statistics and material for annual 14,206

THE LATE STORM.

Crushed to Denth in a Falling Building-Found After a Week.

Sergeant Hicks, of the Twenty-third precinct, yes

erday afternoon reported to the Coroners' Office that the remains of an unknown man had been found in the ruins of a brick building corner of Eightfeth street and Secon i avenue, blown down during the storm which raged so fearfully on the night of the 22d instant. Deceased was about forty-five years of age, had light brown halr, mixed with gray, years of age, had light brown half, mixed with gray, and light mustache. He were an india rubber coat, dark mixed pants, light brown frock coat, yellow cloth vest, brown cloth cap and coarse boots. The remains were sent to the Morgue to await identification and the result of an investigation before Coroner Schirmer. The wincesses are James O'Connell, First avenue and Sixty-first street; John Mahoney, Seventy-fifth street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, and officer John H. Stunch, of the Twenty-third precinct. It is thought by the police that decased entered the building to shelter himself from the sterm, and was buried beneath the ruins when the walls gave way.

A SINGULAR CREATURE.—The Hudson Register says:—A few days since a Mr. Rouse, of Athens, caught, is a cyce net, in the Hudson river, a remarkable nondescript fish or amphibious animal, which is exciting much interest among the local saccins. It is described as follows:—It is about one foot in length, has a lizard head, ill-formed, alligator-shaped body and regularly formed fish tail. On cach side of the head, where gills are generally found in fish, are three points resembling ears, about an inch long, covered with a fringe-like substance resembling red velvet. It has four legs two inches long, terminating with four web-shaped toes on each foot. The color of the fish is a dark gray, and it appears of a victous nature. From the description, the animal appears to be something similar to the ornithorynchus species.

THE IMMIGRATION OUESTION

The Late Grand Convention Fizzle at Indianapolis.

Shall the States or the Nation Care for Paddy, Frits and John !- Some Facts About the Manipulations of the Immigration Convention-A Dangerous Scheme Favored by Dangerous Men-What Mr. Casserly Thinks on Emigration Matters-Valuable Suggestions.

A few consequential nobodies having conspired to reate public sentiment against the present man-gement of the Emigration Bureau of this State, and other bodies distinguished for their corrupt practices having moved in the same direction, and in view of the fact that this combination of nothingness and rottenness lately held a convention in In-dianapolis with the object of induencing Congress in favor of their schemes, a Herald reporter yester-

know how this immigration scheme was organized? Well, a person who calls himself "Colonel" Rowland ed the scheme and enlisted in his behalf Representative Hopkins to introduce into Congress a bill to incorporate the International Emigration Company. The bill stuck, owing principally to the opposition of Mr. Farnsworth, of Illinois, who characterized the Modernia

"AN ADVENTURER WITH UNCLEAN HANDS." Look for it in the Congressional Globe debates, April 29, 1889. Washington became too hot for him, and then he made a bee line for Albany, A similar measure to the bill introduced into the federal legislature was brought before the Assembly, and finally went to the Senate. The "Colonel's" fame,

however, preceded him, and the Senate would not have anything to de with him or his bill, But he did not abandon his purpose and his hopes of ultimate gain.

Starting for the West he met and talked over the matter with the Governors of the several States, and induced them to issue a call for a convention. The result was the Indianapolis affair, of which the papers are full. But before entering on this matter eit me state the objects these people had, and have, in view. Arguing that the Emigration Bureau of this State was defective, though lacking proofs to support their allegations, and advocating a measure ostonsibly to encourage emigration, they hoped to pass through the federal legislature an act which would throw an immense business into the hands of the rich proprietors of the Western railroad lines and lend a powerful aid to several

WELL KNOWN AND UNSCRUEULOUS LAND COMPANIES

of Western States, with as little expense as possible to those powerful corporations. The federal bill proposed to give more power than is now exercised by the Commissioners of Emigration of this State, to the "International Immigration Company," at the same time making the latter irresponsible for the safety of immigrants, and (here's where the little joker lay) giving immense advantages to certain land-grabbing companies out West. Who backed the Colonel? The Central Pennsylvania Railroad Company for one. This company is also interested in Western times. There is nothing at all imaginative in this; the facts will be found in the proceedings of the Indianapolis Convention.

REFORTER—I can understand how it would benont land speculators to send foolish immigrants to EDBS in The West.

But what about the Convention?

Mr. Casserly—It was a fizzle. None of the New York roads, eitner the Eric or Central, were represented—they were not asked—and it was only by accident that a few Boston men were there. To use a familiar phrase, it was a "put-up job" against the Eastern States, but more especially against the Eastern States, but more espec

REPORTER—You think that this Convention at Indianapolis was in the INTERESTS OF LAND AND RAILROAD COMPANIES? Mr. CASSERLY—MOST assuredly; and here is the proof:—A. T. Shaw was made chairman. He, you know, is president of the Tennessee Land Company. Jehn A. Loemis was made secretary; he is president of the Land Company of Texas.

REPORTER—Well, admitting that you are entirely correct in what you say, how would the success of "Colonel" Rowland and his helpers affect the emigrants, the States looking to you for labor and the

minigrants uninservers have water a water to get at.

Mr. Casseriy—I see. Now listen (the reporter inclined an eager ear). Should these men succeed there would be a Castle Garden in every port; the taxes would be increased; centralization would bave a new impetus; the country would swarm with Federal Oppicses; the nation would be cheated out of millions; the ride of immigration over the country would be uniquently influenced in the country would be enriched; railroad monopolists would grow more insolent; the emigrants would be deceived and cheated; the—

the emigrants would be deceived and cheated; the emigrants would be deceived and cheated; the emigrants would be deceived and cheated; the emigrants would be a bad change, and undestrable from every possible point of view.

Mr. Oassemby—Just so. The trouble is that the Governors and Legislatures of Western States do not do their duty. On the 9th of April, 1869, the Board of Emigration sent a letter to a convention of railroad agents then in session in this city, calling attention to the fact that emigrants were not properly treated on Western roads; they had insufficent shelter, lacked proper accommodation and were usually compelled to pay full class fare. No answer was returned to this communication. The Legislatures of these States should pass

Laws To PROTECT EMIGRANTS
passing through their territories, such as a provision for covered buildings at stopping places, properly ventilated cars, &c. When they do this they may expect emigrants to go over their roads and settle on their lands, and I think not before. The attempt

To Legislater PEOFLE INTO STATES

against their will must fail, of course; and any and

may expect emigrants to go over their roads and settle on their lands, and I think net before. The attempt

TO LEGISLATE PROPLE INTO STATES

against their will must fail, of course; and any and all attempts to disturb the existing order of things here must only result in discomfiture for "Colonel" Rowland and his people.

REFORTER—Then the interference of the United States authorities in emigration matters, Mr. Casserly, would not meet with approbation here?

Mr. Casserly, would not meet with approbation here?

Mr. Casserly, would not meet with approbation here?

Mr. Casserly—No, sir, it would not. All the federal laws passed—two in all—for the protection of the emigrant were dictated by the Board of Emigrant of this State. Another law was suggested to Congress by the Board for

THE BRITER PROPECTION OF EMIGRANTS on shipboard, but it has not yet been acted on. I hope it will be taken up immediately after Congress reassembles. This being done there will be no necessity for the federal interference in the matter; and if the Western States, that now through their Governors clanor to have the immigration affairs of the autire conners placed in the hunds of their tre-

and if the Western States, that now through their Governors clamor to have the immigration affairs of the entire country placed in the hands of their irresponsible nominees, would but do simple justice to the emigrants passing through their land and over their lines of radiroads, there would be no room for complaint.

Reforered—I thank you, sir, for your information. Is there anything more in reference to this matter which I may have forgotten to ask you about?

Mr. Casserly—Ob, yes; here are twelve volumes of the proceedings of the Board of Immigration, all tonehing on the points raised. Would you like to read——.

read—"
REPORTER—Good day, Mr. Carserly.
Mr. Casserly—Good day, sir.
Mr. Casserly—Good day, sir.
Minority report of the inmigration conven-

MINORITY REPORT OF THE IMMIGRATION CONVEN-TION.

It is reported that the grand land jobbers and railroad corporations' so-called Immigration Con-vention almost broke up in a row. The minority offered the following report, which was harriedly tabled by the majority, as demonstrations of ap-proval in its sentiments were loud and earnest:—

tabled by the majority, as demonstrations of approval in its scattiments were loud and earnest:—

To the Honorable Delegates of the Lumigration Convention:—

The undersigned, minority of the committee appointed by this Convention to pass upon and report the various resolutions submitted for its consucration, submits the following:—That the true interests of the emigrant to this country consist not in hits being reasted either as a paper or a dependant, but being assured in his own individuality to take care of and provide for humself in his own individuality to take care of and provide for humself in his own and its free institutions. Any departure from this principle is regarded not only as fraught with nighty to the wellbeing of the emigrant, but as creating within our midst a class which, by reason of its necessities, shall decounce a burden, or principle of the control of the care of an advantages. The States bounded by both the Atlantic and Pacific Ocean has fasted bounded by both the Atlantic and Pacific Ocean has fasted bounded by both the Atlantic and Pacific Ocean has fasted bounded by both the Atlantic and Pacific Ocean has a standy, for the fastes part, enacted salutary laws, calied onto only to protect the honest immigrant from imposition, but their citizens from incursions of such as by disease or predisposition to crime are likely to become a public charge. The people of the great West, and expecially linese States in a patriotic disposition to the Ministeryl, in equalled resources, ask for increasing advantages in securing immigration; and the Subjection to the great West, and expecially linese States increasing immigration; and the Subjection to the securing immigration; and the specially linese states increasing immigration; and the specially linese states in part, enacted and the securing immigration; and the specially linese states in the past proves their ability to continue it in the future without he character with the federal government and deserved prasperity in the past proves their abi

LITERATURE.

ARE WE A NATION! THE QUESTION AS IT STOOL BEFORE THE WAR. By J. M. Bundy. New York G. P. Putnam & Sons.

has just been republished by G. P. Putnam & Sons, New York. The work, written by J. M. Bundy, appeared several years ago in Wisconsin, at a time when such questions as the validity of the Fugitive Slave law and the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the United States in matters invelving State rights were subjects of peculiar interest and piquancy. But as these questions are all settlements and the interest of the namphlet centres. now the interest of the pamphlet centres arguments are put, within a compass of some sixty pages. One can imagine how eagerly they may have been read in 1860. who, in a letter to the author recently, while asking that the work should be reprinted, refers in detail

But notwithstanding the masterly array of authorities you presented on the national side, it is somewhat doubtful if they were then considered with that enlightened candor to which they were entitled. There is reason to believe that your argument would be read much more considerately now than it was then. Its soundness has been vindicated by the result of the war. Its truth has been sanctified by the sacrifice of a great deal of precious life. For these, among other reasons, I am glad you are to give it again to the public.

give it again to the public.

Encouraged by these complimentary remarks, as well as the solicitations of other friends, the author has reproduced the pamphlet in this city.

Christian Missions; Their Agents and Their Results. Two volumes. By T. W. M. Marshall. Now York: D. & J. Sadiler & Co.

These volumes probably contain the most complete history of Christian missions ever written. Mr. Marshall, the author, is a Catholic gentleman, formerly a Protestant clergyman, and as such widely known as an author. Some idea may be formed of the completeness of his present work by the fact that six or seven hundred authorities are quoted. This on his subject calculated to afford him assistance in author naturally defends and lauds the missions of his Church and sharply criticises those of the Protestants. As regards the adverse epinions expressed of the latter, it must be admitted that he makes a strong case, especially where he takes Protestant works or reports, and quotes from them their own condemnation. Nevertheless at times he is too severe and sectarian. This, however, is the only fault which can be charged against the work; but even this cannot impair its son interested in religion. To American readers the account of the work performed by American missions United States. Mr. Marshall attacks these with great force, asserts that they are and have been failures, and quotes from numerous authorities to prove his assertion. The volumes are written throughout in a clear, pleasant style, often decid-edly racy and never dull. Indeed, we have seen but few works of the kind so well calculated to afford interest to the general reader.

THE HISTORY OF ROME. By Theodor Mommsen.
Translated by the Rev. William P. Dickson, D. D.
Vol. IV. New York; Charles Scribner & Co.
In our notices of the other volumes of this work

tory of Rome ever written. All the English and American critics have combined in thus adjudging the work. In this volume we have the conclus the cheap edition, the publication of which enables every class of persons to obtain it. We need hardly absolute necessity to all persons, even to those of the lower classes, and as this history is at once the most complete, minute and accurate of any yet written we heartily resommend it to the public.

TO THE DEFEAT OF THE SPANISH ARMADA. Vols. XI. and XII. By James Anthony Froude, M. A. New York; Charles Sortbner & Co. We have already noticed the Burary edition of this

work. The present volumes belong to the popular edition. In point of mechanical execution they are admirable, and the price at which they are sold remarkably low. In spite of his partisanship, Mr. Froude has written a work which will live and popular with the masses for many years.

REAL ESTATE MATTERS.

A Quiet Day Among the Dealers-With drawal of the Washington Heights Pro-perty—Sales in New York and Brooklyn. The real estate market continues to exhibit a reticence with respect to transactions that is equally noticeable in the Wall street markets, and sales do not always follow advertised offerings at the Ex-

THE SCAFFOLD IN VIRGINIA

Execution of Kit Hubbard, Negro, at Pittsylvania Court House.

Arrest, Trial and Sentence of the Murderer-Full Details and Confession of an Atrocious Crims.

There were the same oft-repeated scenes, with but little variation—the gallows in the open air, the usual crowd of the morbidly curious, the Sheriff and his deputies, and Kit Hubbard, a mulatto, to-day paid the extreme penalty of the law for the murder of Mr. Joseph E. Anderson, a white citizen, in July last. The motive and origin

of this crime, like other similar murders,

WAS AVARIGE.

About the latter part of the month of June Kit
Hubbard, in company with another negro, named
Jehn Jackson, his accomplice, was seen in the
neighborhood of Mr. Anderson's store, at Spring
Garden, in this county. Here they employed their
time in making inquiries as to the mode of living,
habits and means of Anderson, and familiarizing
themselves with the geography of the country and
the peculiarities of Anderson's place. In time they
acquired a thorough knowledge in these respects,
after which they mysteriously disappeared without
exciting a suspicion as to the nature of their murderous designs, which they were skilfur enough to
keep a profound sceret. Nothing occurred worthy the 3d of July, when Hubbard and his companion were again seen turking in the vicinity of Spring Garden. They studiously concealed themselves, however, from any and all of the inmates of Mr. Anderson's house until the night following, which afforded them an opportunity to carry their plans into execution. The anniversary of our national independence had closed, darkness followed and the morning of the 5th of July disclosed a scene of norror which will long be remem-bered by the people residing in the vicinity of Spring Garden. The body of Mr. Joseph E. Andetson, who was universally beloved and respected, was found mangled and weltering in its own blood.

Soon the entire community were assembled at the scene of the terrible fragedy, which created both intense alarm and a desire for vengeance on the ble was taken of the situation of the body and the premises, no clue to the detection

and the premises, no clue to the detection of the guilty parties could then be obtained. The cash drawer was rifled of its contents, which, as is supposed, could not have been more than thirty dollars; blood-stained footprints were tracked over the room and the porch without, upon which the murder must have been committed; several private documents, the property of the murdered man, were found to have been carried off, but none of them of considerable value, and a close inspection of the premises revealed the fact that the murderers were folled in their purpose of securing a large amount of funds. The murdered bedy was found tying on the floor of the store, but on the porch in front were found the fatal inplements of parties. The premises the murderers must have laid where they were found after the horrible deed had been committed. The piece of wood, when measured, was about three inches in diameter and four feet in length, covered with blood stains; and the stene, which was even a more murderous weapon than the billet, weigned twelve pounds, had a quantity of blood upon it, and even the hairs of the murdered man still adhered to its rough surface. But though these were the instruments with which the murderers did their bloody work they had others no less effective in case of need. On the ploed-stained porch was found what had been a double-barreiled herse pistol, one of the barrels of which was now missing, while that remaining was heavily charged with powder and ball. This formidable wea on was only to be used in case of the direst need, as a report from it would arouse the neighbors and might possibly lead to discovery; but in the haste and excitement attendant upon the tragedy it was either accidentally dropped on the porch to forgotten, and thus a clue was furnished by this very identical pistol which finally led to the convertion of the murderers. So it is with all murdersthere is almost always some circumstance by which this perpetrators can be forreched out. The

plied, "Who are you?"

The billet of wood and heavy stone then did their murderous work, and the piliage of the money drawer followed. But while this was in operation the old man, whe was not then dead, crawled toward the store door and again demanded who the midnight intruder; were, when the murderers at once despatched him by a few more blows. They then fled the scene, taking with them their miserable booly, dragging the body within the glore, and carefully closing like door after them. Travelling with the speed of assassins who feared that the bloodhounds of justice were upon their travelling with the speed of assassins who feared that the bloodhounds of justice were upon their travelling with the speed of assassins who feared that the bloodhounds of justice were upon their travelling with the speed of assassins who feared that the bloodhounds of justice were upon their travelling with the speed of assassins who feared that the bloodhounds of justice were the season of the speed of the season of the was arrested in the neghborhood of Lynchburg, where he had remained since the latal night. This fact conclusively established, other corroborating circumstances were quickly adduced, and at the season of the county and made another confession substantially as above narrated. John Jackson, his accomplice, has recently been arrated, and is now coulmed here awaiting his trial.

Was a mulatto, a nell of the season of the season of the county and a former siave. He was about thirty-five years of age, stouty built; had a bold, ferce expression in his features, and, though a man of family, was known to be adesperado, He was one of that class of intelligent mulatos who, since their emancipation, regard themselves as no longer,

and that I would unlock it, as I understood such things. I went into the house and opened the safe door the first trial. I then went back out of the door and told Jackson to go in and examine the safe. While he was in there Mr. Anderson came to, and get up and walked out into the porch. He seemed to be sort of stunned and dazed like, and as he got to the perch door he kind of stopped and fell out into the read and saw me, and asked "who is that?" I made no reply, but commenced geing back for fear he would know me. Jackson came out of the house and went towards Mr. Anderson with a cudgel, dragging it behind him, that he had picked up at the wood plic. Mr. Anderson stepped back into the porch and said, "Who is that?" Jackson nearing him said "Who is you?" "It the time going towards him, and when he got close enough struck the old man on the side of the head with the cudgel and he fell—(Here the condemned was overcome with emotion and had to pause in his narration.) And as he fell he turned on his back and folded his hands across his breast himself, I think that blow killed him. I believe the old man has gone to his rest in heaven. He was a mighty good man. After he fell Jackson and I took him up, carried him in the house and laid him on the foor and closed the doors.

Hubbard repeated this confession to the Sheriff this morning in all its particular details. It is corroborated by the evidence adduced on his triat. His spiritual adviser, the Rev. Philip Only, colored pastor of the colored Methodist church at this piace, was with him for several hours yesserlay and today, and expressed himself as not at all satisfied with his spiritual condition. Your reporter accompaned the jailer removed the irons, and, while dound him quet but evidency much depressed and fearful. The jailer removed the irons, and, while dound was "allowed to see John Jackson, whom he had in his confession implicated as his accomplice, and who was confined in the cell immediately bolew him. This request was complied with, and on entering the cell

was then preached within the jail building by the Rev. Mr. Only in a very appropriate and impressive manner.

PROCESSION TO THE SCAPPOLD.

Upon the conclusion of the funeral services Hubbard, with the fatal cord atound his neck, took his seat on his coffin in the cart which was in waiting for the purpose, and, surrounded by a guard under the orders of the Sheriff and summoned by him from the body of the county, proceeded to the place of execution, about a mile from town.

ON THE SCAPPOLD.

Upon arriving the condemned, attended by the Rev. Mr. Only and the jailer, ascended the steps to the scaffold. After some appropriate and impressive remarks by the officiating ministers and a hymn being sung and prayer offered, Sheriff Shair ascended the steps of the scaffold and announced to the condemned man that he was then about to execute the sentence of the law upon him, and if he had anything to say an opportunity would be allowed him. Hubbard, in a very weak, faltering voice acknowledged the justice of his sentence, and spoke a few words of warning to the spectators, after which several of his friends went forward and took him by the faund and bade him an eternal farewell. Several of them were much affected, breaking 10to loud sobs and cries of grief as they turned from him. The jailor them shook kands with the condemned man and placed the fatal black cap upon his head, and, having pinloned his arms and legs and placed am properly on the trap, retired from the scaffold.

Then, at a given signal, the trap was sprung by

pinioned his arms and legs and placed aim properly on the trap, retired from the scaffold.

OPP.

Then, at a given signal, the trap was sprung by Sherid Blair, and the soul of one of the perpetrators of one of the most diaboltoal murders on record was launched into eteratty. There was no motion of the body, save a few convulsive twitches of the lower limbs. By a clear fall of nearly five feet the neck was broken instantly, and, after hauging for fitteen minutes, the body having been examined by physicians in attendance and life pronounced extinct, was removed and placed in the coffin, and decently burled in the "Potter's Old Field" surrounding the gallows. Some reports had been circuitated in the community the evening previous to the execution that an attempt at rescue would be made: but I never saw a more orderly crowd on any occasion, and it seemed to be the universal sentument of the people present, both white and colored, that the extreme punishment of the law was justly inflicted.

Inckson is now confined in the jail at this place, indicted as an accomplice in the murder for which the tried at the next term of the County Court.

DIAMOND REEF.

Clearing Out the Harbor-Active Operations on Obstructions is the Bay.

Acting under justructions from the United States

authorities at Washington, General Newton, the engineer to whom is entrusted the work of improving the harbor of New York, together with the North and East rivers, has commenced operations, the object of which is the removal of what is known as Diamond Reef. Tals reef is a formation of rock, 400 feet long and 250 feet wide, situated about two thousand feet due north of Governer's Island, and upon which there is at extreme low tide seventeen feet of water. On Saturday, the 19th inst., au immense drilling scow, which was constructed expressly for this over the reef, since which time Mr. S. T. Pearce, the gentleman having the matter personally in charge, has been busily engaged looking about for and se

over the reef, since which time Mr. S. T. Pearce, the gentleman having the matter personally in charge, has been busily engaged looking about for and selecting the best point upon which to commence operations. The stormy weather, together with the many accidents in the way of collisions which have occurred nearly every day since the scow first dropped her anchors, very much retarded this work, so that it was not until yesterday morning that the operation of coring could be commenced.

The DRILL SOOW

which is being used for this purpose is of somewhat novel construction. It is 139 feet long, fifty-five feet wide, is made of neavy timbers, well seasoned, and put together in the best and strongest manner possible, and has directly in fix centre an octagonal well, thirty-two feet in diameter, through which a huge dome, sixty feet in circumference is lowered and raised to and from the rock beheath by means of four powerful swinging derricks, each of which is manipulated by a double cytinder eag, ne of thirty horse power. The soow has four water-tight compartments, and in each of these if placed one of the derrick engines just mentioned. After selecting a suifable place to bare, the vessel is made fast directly over it by means of half a dozen large anchers gropped overboard at either end and on either side, when the dome, which in the meantime has been hanging suspended by the derricks, is by them lowered the rock. Through the roof of this dome are min holes, each of which is large enough to admit a 4-inch drill; and after it is placed upon the rock and made perfectly level—which, by the way, is an exceedingly nice operation—two farge bridges are, by means of the derricks, thrown across the well and there securely fastened, after which

The Brills, Are Rus Down, through them to and through the dome to the rock beneath. Not only is the dom used to steady and hold in their places the drills, but it also serves to fill with blasting materials the holes drihed out. After this last operation is performed the dome. A sta

INHIMAN CONDUCT AT SEA.—The Cape Ann Advertiser says that last Wednesday evening the schooner Watemann, captain Small, of and for Winterport, while about two miles off Thacher's Island, was run into by an English brig, name unknown, and sunk soon after, the captain and crew having barely time to take the boat ere she went down. They arrived at Gloucester during the night, and on Thursday a subscription was raised for their benefit and they left for home. Those on board the brig took no notice of the men whatever, but kept on their course, neither knowing nor apparently caring whether their lives were saved or not. It is a great pity that the name of the vessel is not known and her captain made to suffer for his inhumanity.